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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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2. Karachayev, page 4, should read Karachayev.

ARMY review completed.

Comments

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- Following the procedure of the Board on Geographic Names, it has been decided to use the local form for place names in the Baltic States, rather than to transliterate them from the Cyrillic form. Kalvaria, page 2, would then be given in the Lithuanian form, Kalvariya, not as Kalvariya.
- Kozak, pages 3 and 4, may also be rendered as Kazak and refers to the Cossacks. It is not a misspelling of Kazakh.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 10 May 1954

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Resistance Potential Prior to 1953

1. The Lithuanians were called "bandits" by the Soviet government. They conducted open war against Soviet armed forces and security troops. The leaders were highly educated men, including former statesmen, doctors, officers, etc. They had a central headquarters and operated all over Lithuania. They hoped to force Soviet troops out of Lithuania and to establish Lithuanian sovereignty.
2. [redacted] there were at least 100,000 "bandits". They were mostly Lithuanian peasants and their wives, plus many Lithuanian, ex-German, and ex-Soviet officers and EM, and some Ukrainian peasants.
3. The "bandits" fought regular battles against Soviet troops. They had armor, heavy artillery, and plenty of ammunition, mostly equipment abandoned by the retreating German Army. No "bandits" were ever captured alive; all of them died in action or committed suicide.
4. Lithuanian peasants suspected of feeding the "bandits" and of knowing their hideouts were ruthlessly tortured (limbs broken, fingernails pulled out, etc.). [redacted]

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5. [redacted] Lithuanian SSR. Resistance was still going on, and continued [redacted] in November 1951. At this time, however, the "bandits" had no armor or heavy artillery. Their activities were confined to killing Lithuanians who accepted Party or government positions, became kolkhoz chairmen, or in any way helped the USSR in the collectivization of Lithuanian farms. The "bandits" hid in forests and did not molest Soviet Army or Border guard troops personnel, but operated only against "Lithuanians who were betraying Lithuania".
6. From 1944 until 1951, the Soviet government promised amnesties to all "bandits" who would accept "kolkhozivation". A few Lithuanians accepted these offers at their face value, and returned to farming. At first these people were given land, but within a few months they were all deported to Siberia. In 1949, about 300 such families from the Kalvaria /N 54-25, E 23-13/ area in the Lithuanian SSR were deported to Siberia. In 1950, about 100 more families from the same area were sent to Siberia.

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Resistance Potential in 1953

7. [redacted] there was still resistance in Lithuania [redacted] in 1952 - 1953, though on a very small scale. [redacted]
8. All over the USSR there were expressions of passive resistance to the Soviet regime. [redacted] examples:
- a. Peasants in kolkhozy neglected their work. They were negligent in tilling the soil, reaping the crops, and handling their cattle. Despite fines for absenteeism, the foreman (brigadier) had to hunt up the peasants and force them to work. Many came three to five hours late.
  - b. Party meetings were shunned by peasants. Despite the inducement of free movies, very few came to the meetings. Whenever a meeting was scheduled, the Party officials, the women's organizer, the kolkhoz chairmen, and the activists (fanatic Party members) had to round up the population and force them to attend the political meetings.
  - c. People emphatically refused to subscribe to bonds sold by the government, or to buy Party literature.
  - d. Factory workers did not complete their prescribed norms.
  - e. The Orthodox churches were always filled. [redacted] all priests were selected and screened by the MVD, and favored the government. [redacted] all priests permitted to conduct services were told by the MVD how and what to preach. [redacted]
9. Government restrictions that the people most opposed were:
- a. "Kolkhozivation" -- not only farmers, but the factory workers, the middle class, and the intelligentsia were opposed to kolkhozy.
  - b. Armament -- the lack of consumer goods caused by the industrial concentration on armament was resented by all the people.

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- c. Censorship -- the complete lack of personal freedom, the constant threat of imprisonment, and the severe sentences given for casual remarks held all the people in a state of terror.
- d. Bureaucracy -- the people were opposed to the privileges of Party officials, who lived a life of luxury at the expense of the people. Party chairmen, organizers, secretaries, etc., had sinecures.
- e. Ban on private enterprises -- tradesmen wanted to open small shops, such as tailor shops, shoemaker shops, barber shops, etc. However, such small business was impossible.
10. The majority of the people in the USSR had some family member in a jail or forced labor camp, and for this reason they were hostile to the Soviet government.
11. [redacted] there was a steady increase in the number of people anxious to join the ~~Kozaks~~ or the Party, but only for ulterior motives. 25X1
12. If given an opportunity or assured of support from outside sources, [redacted] all the inmates of the forced labor camps would revolt. Many of their relatives would also revolt. In the event of large scale outside support [redacted] farmers would not work in kolkhozy, inductees would not appear for induction, the army would not put up an effective fight, and 50% of the MVD troops would defect or disappear into the woods. Racial minorities, such as the Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Ukrainians, Moldavians, Turkmen, and Kazakhs, would revolt. 25X1
13. If assured of large scale outside help, and if the assisting nation conducted a genuine liberation, [redacted] 80% of the people would revolt. However, if the assisting nation followed Hitler's example and treated the Russians as a conquered, inferior race, then the people would back up the government in defense of Soviet soil. 25X1
14. [redacted] the majority of the Russians disliked the Jews, because 90% of them were doctors, restaurant keepers, engineers, or managers. Few Jews were farmers. In the army or MVD forces, the Jews managed to be supply clerks, medics, administrative clerks, etc., and were not in line units. [redacted] the percentage of Jews in high Party positions, leading ministry jobs, and high-ranking army jobs was exceedingly small, and was growing smaller all the time. 25X1
15. In 1945- 1949, there were nearly 40 - 50 army desertions each year in the Lithuanian - East Prussian area. [redacted] In 1949 - 1951 [redacted] about 10 army desertions each year in the Lithuanian - Latvian area. In 1952, there were three desertions of Border Guard Troops men [redacted] 25X1
16. [redacted] 90% of the Soviet youth were strongly pro-Communist. 25X1
17. Since 1920, many ethnic groups had been resettled in Central Asia and Siberia. [redacted] examples:
- a. During the twenties, many Kozaks were deported to Siberia. [redacted] this was because many Kozaks fought with the White forces against the Reds from 1917 - 1920. 25X1

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- b. In 1940 - 1941, all Volga Germans were exiled to Siberia.
- c. In 1943 all natives of the Karachaev Autonomous "Oblast" in the Caucasus and the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic in the Caucasus were exiled to Siberia or Central Asia. 25X1
- d. In 1944, all natives of the Kalmyk Autonomous Republic in the Caucasus, and the Crimean Tatars of the Crimean Autonomous Republic were exiled to Siberia or Central Asia. 25X1
18. In all these deportations, except that of the Kozaks, all members of the groups were deported, without exception. The attitude of the rest of the Soviet citizens towards the relocation policy was pity for the victims, and fear of a like fate.
19. Lithuania and Turkmen these people detested the Russians and would, without doubt, zealously support and/or join Western forces. 25X1
20. The first Soviet power to be disposed of should be the local militia, who were brutal, arrogant, and hated by the population. After the militia, the district (rayon), area (oblast), and province (kray) Party officials should be disposed of. 25X1
- the security forces would not put up much of a fight against Western invaders, but would busy themselves elsewhere and await the final outcome. The national minorities, such as Lithuanians, and inmates of forced labor camps, would liquidate militia and Party officials if aided by the West in sufficient strength, or if a large Western force was approaching. 25X1

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